

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 7. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1811.

[No. 1322.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-  
num, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS,  
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to  
the Editor must be paid, on they will not be  
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old  
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

**Just Published**  
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY  
GAZETTE,  
THE KENTUCKY  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,  
OR NEW  
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;  
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,  
in which the whole structure and essential  
principles of that most copious Language,  
according to the most approved modern stand-  
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,  
and explained in a manner intelligible to the  
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

CASH

Will be given for TWO or THREE LIKELY  
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-  
teen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

**Wanted to hire for a term of years,  
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.**

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.  
July 22d, 1810.

To Blacksmiths.

WANTED, a Blacksmith of good charac-  
ter and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville,  
Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-  
smith's business would be preferred—to such  
a one, good wages will be given, by  
GEO. POYZER.

November 9th, 1810.

**THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH**  
Will be given for clean combed  
HOGS' BRISTLES.

Their being scalded does not injure them.

—ALSO—

**HORSE HAIR,**  
of any length—by  
JOHN LOCKWOOD,  
Corner of Upper and High-Streets,  
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1810.

CASH

FOR WHITE OAK STAVES.  
FOR particulars apply at my shop on main  
street, Lexington.

WILLIAM DORSEY.

**To Druggists**

And Country Store-Keepers.

FIFTEEN hundred||200 lb. refined borax  
1 lb. gum tragacanth||300 do. Spanish indigo  
2000 do. pearl ashes||200 do. cochineal  
2000 do. quicksilver||500 do. aquafortis  
5000 do. English oil||500 doz. syringes  
vitrol||200 lb. grains paradise  
1000 lb. flor. sulphur||200 do. Turkey opium  
2000 do. white lead||100 do. gum juniper  
3000 do. red sanders||300 do. promargate  
3500 do. cream tartar||peel  
2000 do. gum copal||100 lb. ether vitriol  
5000 do. yellow bark||500 do. black lead  
1000 do. Senna||500 do. Aleppo galls  
1000 doz. ink powder||700 do. gum arabic  
500 lb. fresh rhubarb||300 do. crude sal am-  
300 do. best Spanish||300 do. cream of tartar  
Annatto||200 lb. sugar of lead  
100 lb. Spanish saffron||200 do. cowage  
300 do. Simarouba||200 do. guaiacum  
back||400 fine sponges  
300 lb. fine arrow root||200 lb. refined cam-  
300 do. gum shellac||phor  
300 do. red bark||300 lb. Assafetida  
300 do. arsenic||1000 lb. Verdigrise  
100 packs gold leaf||500 bottles Castor oil  
200 doz. tooth brush-||500 Gallons Spirits  
es||Turpentine  
200 doz. smelling bot-||Iron mortars and pes-  
tles||tles  
200 doz. cologne wa-||Oil of aniseed  
ter||Spear powder  
50 bbls. Glauber salts||Scent bottles  
200 doz. spring lan-||Graduated measures  
cets||Patent medicines  
500 lb. snake root

With a large and general assortment of  
DRUGS, MEDICINE, PATENT MEDI-  
CINES, GLASS BOTTLES, VIALS,  
and every other article belonging to the Drug  
& Apothecary line, expressly laid in to suit  
Druggists, Storekeepers and other wholesale  
dealers—the subscriber has also made arrange-  
ments with manufacturers of WINDSOR  
SOAP, that he can sell at the manufacturers'  
prices.

STEPHEN NORTH,

Wholesale Druggist,  
No. 65, market Street, between  
2d & 3d Streets.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 25, 1810.

Take Notice.

THE subscribers propose or intend to ap-  
ply to the Woodford court to have a town laid  
off on their land, at the place now called Mor-  
tonville, which they are disposed to sell off in  
lots, &c.

J. MORTON,  
W. TAYLOR,  
J. WILSON.

Teste. J. P. RUCKER,  
Mortonsville, Woodford  
county, Jan. 12, 1811.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS  
TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS  
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.

Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county,  
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton  
will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado  
and Havana Sugars of an excellent quality  
—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof  
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000  
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold  
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60  
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,  
with any kind of Covering: Carpenter's and  
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-  
gle, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains  
with and without arms, different sizes, com-  
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double  
ironed, Hollows and Rounds, Moulding Plains  
of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.  
Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

AVAILABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,

L YING on Henry's mill road, only four  
miles from Lexington, containing 150  
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-  
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm  
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large  
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-  
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,  
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and  
abundance. About seventy acres of the land  
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.  
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as  
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those  
wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the  
purchaser, and possession had the first of Janu-  
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-  
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON  
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop  
to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near  
the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for  
sale an extensive stock of GENUINE  
MEDICINES, together with a complete  
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-  
MENTS, made after the latest and most  
approved models.

Dr OVERTON will practice PHY-  
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and  
its neighborhood. He has just procured  
a portion of unquestionable COW POX  
infection, and will communicate the dis-  
ease to any person desirous of enjoying  
its protection.

September 3, 1810.

**Almanacks for 1811,**

For sale at the office of the  
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST RECEIVED, From Phila.

VOLS. 4 & 5 OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,

OR

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.

PRICE \$3 25.

VOL. 13, PART 1st OF

REES'S CYCLOPEDIA,

FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, viz.

10 000 ACRES lying in Knox county,

on Rockcastle.

5 000 ACRES in Mercer county, on  
the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great propor-  
tion bottom.

1 000 ACRES in Washington county,  
on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned lands were patented in  
the name of James Southall. I will give a rea-  
sonable credit, and receive in payment Horses,  
Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 18th October, 1810.

Wanted,

THREE or FOUR Apprentices, to learn  
the Machine making business—they will be in-  
structed in every branch, and made complete  
workmen, comfortably accommodated with  
boarding, lodging and clothing, a good educa-  
tion, and if bound at 14, 15 or 16 till 21 years  
of age, shall receive when free, a complete  
suit of clothes and one hundred dollars in cash.

Wanted also, two journeymen, who have  
been accustomed to either turning or filing, to  
whom generous wages will be given and con-  
stant employment.

J. MARSH & Co.

Water street, Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1811—3m

Taken up by James White, in Jes-  
samine county, on the waters of Clear  
creek, one **SORREL MARE COLT** 2  
years old last spring, all four feet white, a  
small star and snip in the face, about 13  
hands high; appraised to \$12.

RICH'D LA FON.

Sept. 3d, 1810.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,

A Tragic Comedy,

By ABRAHAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the  
29th of October last, a Negro fellow named  
**HARRY;**

he will probably change his name to Henry or  
David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age,  
but looks something older—he limps a little  
when he walks—one of his knees is much larger  
than the other—bow legged—long visage,  
roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is  
about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy  
made—has a small dent in one of his jaws,  
opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, &  
took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty  
dollars will be given for securing him in jail,  
and reasonable expenses if brought home to  
me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Haw-  
kins, in Lexington.—It is supposed he will go  
to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.



**STILLS FOR SALE.**

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-  
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a  
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has  
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first  
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-  
cumstance he can with full confidence assure  
his friends and the public, that any work done  
by him will be executed in a superior manner,  
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL.

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &  
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or  
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)  
be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



Fresh Medicine,

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-  
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of  
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss.

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions  
and Phthisis.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,  
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.  
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE in Pots.

Andrew McCalla

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF  
THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,  
General Instructor,  
Masonic Constitutions,  
Bishop's Sermons,  
Craighead's Sermon,  
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,  
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,  
Life of Gano,  
Life of Shaw,  
Wilson's Grammar,  
Webster's Spelling books,  
New-England Primer,  
Doctrinal Catechism  
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,  
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books  
Pamphlets on various subjects,  
Writing Paper,  
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.  
Old books rebound, and Book Binding  
generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810

**FULLING MILL.**

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and  
customers for former favours, wishes to  
inform them that he has rented Saml. Scott's  
Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where  
the advantage of a constant current of water  
will enable him to carry on the Fulling business  
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than  
he has heretofore done. For the convenience  
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual  
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving  
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at  
Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.  
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day  
of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He  
will also attend once a week to receive cloth  
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her  
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month  
or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident  
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to  
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-  
ties in finishing such cloth as may be com-  
mitted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A

Nail Manufactory

IN the house in which George Norton has  
carried on that business for 4 years past, on  
Market street, near the market house, and  
next door to Messrs. Halstead and Meglone's  
store, where they will always keep a supply of  
the best cut and wrought nails, sprigs and  
tacks of every description—also hoes, axes,  
drawing chains, wheel irons, waffle irons,  
Pittsburgh castings, screw augurs and Dorsey  
bar iron, which they will sell low either by  
wholesale or retail.

WM. PRITCHARD & Co.

Lexington, Jan. 11th, 1811.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-  
neral, that he has removed to the store lately  
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3  
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will  
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold  
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated  
Ware of every description, and newest fashions  
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable  
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared  
to carry on the Watch making and repairing bu-  
siness—and will warrant his work to be well  
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-  
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-  
vor him with their custom, may depend upon  
having their work done with neatness and dis-  
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2  
good workmen, in the above line of business;  
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,  
will be taken as apprentices.

August 6th, 1810.

Commission Store,

In the house of Mr. Coyle, opposite the Branch  
Bank.

WALDEMAR MENTELLE

Has just received by the latest arrivals, and  
opened for sale, a variety of articles, such as  
**DRY GOODS;**

Among which, are the following.

FLANDERS fine hemp linen  
Queen's and China ware  
Sugar of different kinds  
Imperial and Hyson teas  
White and red lead  
Spanish whiting and patent yellow  
Spanish brown and painter's brushes  
With a constant supply of Flax seed oil  
Spirit of turpentine  
Madeira Wine  
Rum and French Brandy  
Cherry bounce and old Whiskey  
Figs, raisins and almonds  
Pickled Oysters  
Mackarel and shad  
Best Lancaster snuff  
Also an elegant assortment of Jewellery  
Looking glasses with and without frames  
Coach and clock glasses  
Gilt frames and elegant  
Paintings & engravings  
Toys for children  
Italian and common fiddle strings & fiddles  
Profiles taken and framed by Mentelle as  
usual  
Disper table cloths  
Pittsburgh beer and  
Milford's imperial wash for the tops of  
boots.

Always on hand, a quantity of dry  
**GOOSE CREEK SALT & PUTTY.**

Lexington Dec. 18, 1810.

**DISEASES CURED.**

Lee's Genuine Family Medicines,

CELEBRATED for curing most dif-  
ficulties to which the human body is liable,  
continue to be prepared and sold, whole-  
sale and retail at LEE's old established  
patent and family Medicine Store, No.  
56 Maiden Lane, New-York, and sold in  
Kentucky, by appointment of the prop-  
rietors at Waldemard Mentelle's store in  
Lexington and at Dudley, Trigg & Dud-  
ley's store in Frankfort. By applying at  
these stores purchasers can be supplied  
with the genuine preparations of the late  
Richard Lee, which for many years past  
have proved superior to any medicines  
hitherto discovered, both in the safety of  
their operation and certainty of produc-  
ing cures, as the many recommendations  
and certificates before the public fully  
prove.

**FITS CAUSED BY WORMS.**

The extraordinary cure my wife has ex-  
perienced by the use of Hamilton's Worm  
Destroying Lozenges ought to be made  
public for the benefit of those who may  
be afflicted in a similar manner; with this  
intention I now inform you she had been  
subject to severe convulsion fits upwards  
of twenty years. These fits were appar-  
ently brought on by trifling circumstanc-  
es. A drink of cold water, or stumbling  
in walking has often occasioned a recur-  
rence of a fit, and their frequency was  
such as to render her incapable of all bu-  
siness. Hamilton's worm lozenges be-  
coming celebrated in my neighbourhood,  
were administered, and a quantity of  
small worms and matter were brought a-  
way, which had no doubt been the cause  
of her fits; she having had none since the  
lozenges were taken. Nearly two years  
have elapsed, and my wife continues free  
from fits, and has become very healthy.  
Wishing these circumstances may be  
serviceable in extending the knowledge of  
your excellent medicine.

I am, &c.

JOHN SHOTWELL.

Mrs. H. Lee, widow of  
Richard Lee, N. York.

Railway, Aug. 27.

MR. C. PRIANI

Proposes opening a **DANCING SCHOOL**,  
for young ladies and gentlemen, as soon as  
a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.  
For terms, apply at his residence on hill street,  
or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where  
a subscription paper is left.

Mr. C. pledges himself to use every exertion  
both to accomplish his pupils in this polite and  
fashionable acquirement, and to merit the  
probation of those parents and guardians who  
may be disposed to encourage him.

January 28th, 1811.

Harrison county, act.

Taken up by Robert Wilson,  
living on Indian creek, five miles from  
Cynthiana, a **BRIGHT BAY MARE**,  
about 12 hands high, five years old, a nat-  
ural trotter, no brands perceivable, her  
legs rather whiter than the body; apprai-  
sed to 7 dollars 50 cents.

JOHN KEISO, J. P.

November 4, 1810.

**HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,**

FOR COUGHS &c.

Asthmas, sore throats, and most disorders  
of the breast and lungs, is recommended  
as an unparalleled remedy. A single trial  
will prove that it restores the determi-  
nation of the fluids to the surface of the  
body, and brings on the common health-  
ful perspiration; that it dislodges and  
evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mu-  
cus, strengthens the weakened vessels of  
the lungs, searthes the acrimonious hu-  
mour which irritates them, and finally  
discharges it. Thus striking at the root  
of the disorder, the symptoms are of course  
effectually and permanently conquered,  
the reverse of common medicines which  
weaken the constitution, and divest strength  
to the disorder, for the sake of moderating  
the present, some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted  
with the whooping cough, this discovery is  
of the first magnitude, as it affords im-  
mediate relief, checks the progress, and in a  
short time entirely removes the most cruel  
disorder to which children are liable.  
The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and  
the dose so small that no difficulty arises  
in taking it.

**Selected Recommendations.**

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead Hill,  
near Baltimore, had been a long time dan-  
gerously indisposed, and was reduced to  
the lowest state of weakness, inasmuch  
that his recovery appeared extremely  
doubtful. His complaints, which seemed  
to be affections of the breast and lungs,  
and general debility occasioned thereby,  
yielded little, but rather progressed, un-  
der the treatment of several physicians;  
when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his  
distressing cough was immediately allevi-  
ated and every other symptom rapidly sub-  
dued. Four or five bottles entirely re-  
moved his complaints, and restored him  
to an excellent state of health and strength  
which he has for upwards of a year past  
enjoyed without interruption.

From Luther Martin, Esq. attorney gene-  
ral of the state of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating  
my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir—it has  
been used in my family for two or three  
years past, with uniform success, whenever  
colds, coughs or similar complaints have  
rendered medicine necessary. I have  
myself found it an excellent and agreeable  
remedy for a very painful and troublesome  
affection of the breast, accompanied with  
soreness and with obstructed and difficult  
breathing. On these accounts I do not  
hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir  
as a valuable medicine, and deserving pub-  
lic attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

**ITCH CURED**

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment  
The proprietor informs those persons and  
families who are suffering under this dis-  
ease (against the infection of which no  
person is safe) that if this ointment is used  
at night, on going to bed, it never fails to  
perform a cure by the following morning,  
as thousands who have used it during the  
last ten years can testify. The peculiar  
excellencies of this infallible remedy for  
the itch, over every other, are the cer-  
tainty of a cure by a single application;  
the ingredients being so innocent as to be  
applied with perfect safety to the tender-  
est infant, and its being not only free from  
any offensive smell but equally agreeable  
with the pleasantest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

**GRAND RESTORATIVE,**

Which the inventor confidently recom-  
mends as an invaluable medicine for the  
speedy relief and permanent cure of va-  
rious complaints which result from dissi-  
pated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, re-  
sidence in climates unfavourable to the  
constitution, the immoderate use of tea,  
frequent intoxication, or any defective  
intemperance, the unskillful or excessive  
use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to  
females at a certain period of life, bad ly-  
ings in, &c.

Hahn's true and genuine German CORN-  
PLASTER; an infallible remedy for  
corns; speedily removing them, root  
and branch, without giving any pain.  
Hamilton's ESSENCE OF MUSTARD  
for the rheumatism, gout, palsy, swell-  
ing, numbness &c.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS; the only reme-  
dy yet discovered which gives imme-  
diate and lasting relief in the most se-  
vere inflames.

Hahn's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

For removing costiveness, bile, &c. and  
cleansing the stomach and bowels.  
The above well known medicines con-  
tinue to be faithfully prepared from the  
recipes of the late Richard Lee, by Ham-  
mond Lee, his widow, and are for sale whole-  
sale, at



A BILL to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and assume such name as it may deem proper; with the provisions and upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said state shall be composed of all that part of the territory or country ceded under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris on the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and France, now contained within the limits of the territory of Orleans, except that part lying east of the river Iberville and a line to be drawn along the middle of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Ocean.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all free male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years and resided within the said territory, at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a territorial, county, district or parish tax; and all persons having the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly, or the territory thereof, be, and they are hereby authorized to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties, districts and parishes, within the territory of Orleans, in such manner as the legislature of the said territory shall by law direct. The number of the representatives shall not exceed sixty; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid shall take place on the third Monday of September next, and shall be conducted in the same manner as is now provided by the laws of the said territory for electing members for the house of representatives.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the members of the convention, when duly elected, be, and they are hereby authorized to meet at the city of New Orleans on the first Monday of November next, which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be expedient or not at that time, to form a constitution and state government, for the people within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, then the convention shall in like manner declare, in behalf of the people of the said territory, that it adopts the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and hereby is authorized to form a constitution and state government for the people of the said territory. Provided, The constitution to be formed, in virtue of the authority herein given, shall be republican, and consistent with the constitution of the United States; that it shall contain the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty; that it shall secure to the citizen the trial by jury in all criminal cases; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, conformably to the provisions of the constitution of the United States; and that after the admission of the said territory of Orleans as a state into the Union, the laws which such a state may pass, shall be promulgated, and its records of every description shall be preserved, and its judicial and legislative written proceedings conducted in the language in which the laws and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the United States are now published and conducted: And provided also, That the said convention shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said territory do agree and declare, that they forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands, lying within the said territory; and that the same shall be, and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and, moreover, that each and every tract of land, sold by Congress, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order of or under the authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands, belonging to persons residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States. And that the river Mississippi and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same or into the gulph of Mexico shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said state as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case the convention shall declare its assent, in behalf of the people of the said territory, to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and shall form a constitution and state government for the people of the said territory of Orleans, the said convention as soon thereafter as may be, is hereby required to cause to be transmitted to Congress the instrument, by which its assent to the constitution of the United States is thus given and declared, and also a true and attested copy of such constitution or frame of state government, as shall be formed and provided by said convention, and if the same shall not be approved by Congress, the said state shall be admitted into the Union, upon the same footing with the original states.

MR. JOHNSON said he had listened to the objections against extending the right of self government to the territory of Orleans with great anxiety. So long as the measure was subject to modification and amendment (said he) I felt disposed to remain silent. But the question now presented is, shall the bill pass—by which the territory will be authorized to form a state

government upon certain conditions. The conduct of the United States towards this territory has been magnanimous, liberal, generous. The conduct of the people deserves it. This disposition on the part of the United States has created in that people a love of independence, and a confidence that every reasonable request would be complied with. These people ask a favor—what is it? The power to erect themselves into an independent state. Is this unreasonable? Is it unnatural that freemen should seek the right of political self-government at their expense, and not ours? Do they present a paper in one hand and a threat in the other? No, sir, they approach you as respectful memorialists asking a favor and not even demanding a right. What reasons of state then have we to disappoint the just expectations of this important territory? The principles of every state constitution in the Union, the political creed so often professed on this floor, the sentiments of freedom as often expressed, and the articles of the federal constitution which circumscribe our powers, all unite to enforce the claims of this territory to state sovereignty. I cannot, I will not therefore withhold my sanction from the wishes of these people. By a change of conduct on my part, I will not be instrumental in changing to enmity the deep rooted attachment of these people to this country, and our republican institutions. The 30th day of April, 1803, the United States acquired the territory of Louisiana, the Orleans being a part, by a convention entered into with France at Paris, which convention was ratified by the President of the United States and the Senate, and the Congress made provision for the purchase money. The people of the Orleans Territory have been incorporated into the Union by purchase and adoption, and are entitled to all the rights of American citizens. The 3d article of said treaty specifies—"That the inhabitants of Louisiana, the ceded territory, shall be incorporated into the Union of the U. States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States." We are thus solemnly bound by compact to admit this territory into the Union as a State, as soon as possible, consistent with the constitution of the United States. What principle of the constitution will be violated by their admission into the Union as a state? In fact, we are bound by the principles of the constitution; we are bound to the people of the United States; we are bound by conscience; and we are bound by a still more sacred tie to Him who gave us independence to extend the blessings of liberty to these people whenever it is practicable. But the undefined limits of this territory have furnished ground for serious objections. The western and southern boundary remain subjects of dispute between the United States and Spain, and it is apprehended that it will produce a collision with a foreign power to erect this territory into a state. The ingenuity of the gentleman from Connecticut has discovered this difficulty, but his information has furnished an answer. The present state of things will prove the reverse of this position. Why has not the territorial government produced this collision with a foreign power? The territorial administration has extended as far to the west and the south as will be given to the state government; the state sovereignty, as to the extent of country, will be given in the very same words in which the territorial sovereignty has been exercised without war with a foreign power. Sir, the danger is ideal—and the imagination should not be employed to embarrass with groundless fears upon a subject of so much magnitude. But I will prove the objection groundless—whether a territorial or a state government, the dispute as to boundary, if it does exist, is a national dispute to be settled by negotiation. In the year 1782 the United States and Great Britain entered into a provisional treaty. In the first article Great Britain acknowledges, for the first time, the sovereignty and independence of the United States; and in the second article the boundary is fixed between the British provinces and the U. States. In the year 1783, Great Britain and the United States entered into the treaty of peace which ended the war of the revolution, and in the second article, the boundary lines between the U. States and the British provinces are inserted in conformity to the provisional article upon that subject in 1782.

In the 2d article it is stated, that the eastern boundary between the U. States and the British provinces should be formed by a line drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and thence to the high lands which divide the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. Subsequent to the date of the treaty of peace, doubts arose as to the source and run of St. Croix, as intended by the treaty. Two waters were known by the same name, which is not unfrequent, and, as was to be expected, Great Britain contended for the river which would give them the most territory, as did the United States for that water bearing the name of St. Croix that would extend the limits of the U. States. This dispute arose from these facts and remained unsettled until the year 1794, when Jay's treaty was entered into, and by mutual agreement commissioners were appointed to receive testimony and finally settle upon the true boundary between the two nations, which was done, without producing war or without the state bordering on the river St. Croix objecting to such a proceeding. I have an example still more in point, and which must be known to this House, and with the power of Spain, the very nation who disputes the boundary of the Orleans territory to the west and south. I mean the unsettled and undefined limits of Georgia to the south and west bordering on the Spanish provinces of East and West Florida, and which was a subject of dispute between Spain and the United States, until the treaty of 1795 with that power; the 2d article of which treaty defines the boundary between the state of Georgia and the Spanish provinces of East and West Florida; and by the 3d article, commissioners were appointed to run the line and fix the boundary. Until this treaty

with Spain, of 1795, it is well known that Spain had possession of Natchez and several other places in the territory of the U. States, and the Spanish troops and government were accordingly removed. This I presume should satisfy us upon this head. Every treaty in your statute books proves the practice of nations in settling controversy. These several treaties to which I have adverted have embraced a vast variety of subjects of dispute. The subject of contraband goods, the definition of a blockaded port, the duties upon merchandise and tonnage, are disputes of a commercial kind, which nations settle by negotiation and war, and in character there is no difference in commercial and in territorial disputes. Sometimes a dispute may embrace a few acres of soil unimportant in any point of view, and less important than many commercial rights—at other times a territorial dispute may rise to importance as embracing a most valuable tract of country. In which cases sometimes the dispute may differ as to its intrinsic importance, but not in its character; and this nation will not so far consult the will of any other, as to keep in political chains any portion of our citizens. This dispute may exist until the present generation shall be grey with age.

But the people ask us for the right of self government, and we grant it upon conditions which makes it a great favor to us that the Orleans territory will become a state upon those conditions. The acceptance by these people of these conditions is the highest evidence of their worth and merit. In 12 months these people amounting to 60,000 souls could demand of you as a right, what is asked of you as a favor: The 1st condition prescribed is, that the public lands belonging to the United States shall ever remain exempt from taxation. This would have been a source of great revenue to this people, and which could not have been considered unreasonable if taxed, as the lands belonging to individuals. 2d condition is, that all the legislative, judicial and executive proceedings shall be carried on in the English language. The acceptance of this condition proves their love for liberty, their willingness to sacrifice prejudices at the shrine of independence. They are willing to destroy the only remaining vestige of French nationality, the French language, that we may not only be one in sentiment, one great family in principles, but in language, habit and external appearance. It is a great sacrifice; one which they ought to make, and one worthy alone of freemen. For the great purposes of liberty they are not only willing to lose as soon as possible the language of France, but recollect it is the language of their fathers and mothers. It is the language of their native country—What becomes of the denunciations which we have heard against these people, and the charge of disaffection? The charge is groundless, the imputation is without foundation. It has been contended on this floor, that the people of this territory can never be admitted into the Union as an independent state, and that they must remain in a state of political vassalage. In article the 4th, section the 3d, of the federal constitution it is stated, that new states may be admitted by the Congress of the United States into this Union. Here the absolute power of admitting states into the Union is given to the Congress. If this power is given to the people of the United States in Congress assembled by what fiat are the people of the vast purchase of Louisiana to be deprived of their freedom? By what law of nature are they to be held in political bondage; and by what article in the constitution are these people disfranchised? I envy not the spirit which dictated this sentiment of galling chains. It was dictated by a spirit of hatred to France and Frenchmen, and not by that spirit of independence which should be cherished by us all. But they are Frenchmen—that is their crime. They are American citizens, and they deserve the name. I will venture to say that there are as many lovers of England and English monarchy, as there are lovers of France and French despotism in the United States, and as many lovers of England in as many square miles in the United States, as lovers of France in this territory.

Sir, attend to the happy effects of this measure as it respects the United States; we get rid of the trouble and expence of the territorial government; we shall no longer be embarrassed with territorial petitions, and territorial regulations; we shall no longer hear of remonstrances against territorial governors and officers, neither the cries of the injured nor the clamors of envy will assail us; these things will be managed by the state government. The effects of this measure upon the people of the territory will be still more beneficial and salutary at a crisis so interesting to the American people. Every man has a desire for freedom. By dint of experience man will become enlightened. By the light of his own errors he will become wise and good. The people of this territory have not only a relish for independence, but they have the capacity of enjoying it. They have not only heard the sound but they have in part enjoyed the substance. They have been some time a Legislative people. Their emancipation from a territorial government will have a most happy influence upon the morals, the character and the intelligence of the people. Merit will soon be the test of promotion and a noble emulation will check an inordinate passion for gain. The spirit of liberty will soon animate every bosom; and the mind will see its own enlargement. It will increase the physical force of the nation, and it will arm the people with additional weapons of self preservation.

Thus, sir I have endeavored to prove that no serious objection can be urged to the passage of this bill, and that by its passage you extend the blessings of independence to a large and respectable territory without abridging the right of others.

Extracts to the editors of the Balt. American  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"The Rubicon is passed! The empire of the United States Bank over the constitution is demolished; the constitution itself, it is to be hoped, is restored to its pristine purity. I congratulate you on

this glorious event. This act alone has thus far atoned for all the sins which many have imputed to the present house of representatives. It is an act of principle—an act of virtue. It is the triumph, to use the happy language of the eloquent gentleman noticed below, of dignified, limited power, over constructive, implied, arbitrary authority.

Col. PORTER, from New-York, a model, unassuming orator, delivered this day one of the ablest speeches ever heard within these walls against the renewal of the charter of the Bank. It may challenge comparison for elegance, perspicuity, and unanswerable argument, even with the report of Mr. Madison against the alien and sedition law; it is at least equal to that celebrated production.

No deplorable effects to the government are to be apprehended from the demolition of the Bank. A letter has been received here by a gentleman of the first respectability, stating that the hon. W. GRAY, of Salem, and his friends have made an offer to loan to government sums of money adequate to the wants for the public service at *five per cent.* interest; and it is confidentially asserted, that eighteen millions, if necessary, can be had on the same terms."

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

"The celebrated Virginia orator, Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH, took his place in the house of representatives this morning—He will, there is no doubt, be an adversary to the bank charter, the interesting subject which is still pending before the house. The decision on it will probably take place to-morrow.

"Mr. Randolph and Mr. Allston had a personal encounter, this evening, as they were descending the steps which lead to the chamber of representatives. I did not learn correctly the cause of it; nor would it be a very dignified talk to retail to the public the particulars of these petty bickerings of grave senators, who ought to set an example to society of order and politeness. It will be sufficient to say, that the bustle originated in the commission by Mr. Allston of some trespass on Mr. Randolph's dog. The poor animal had previously, in the house itself, barked once or twice at Mr. Gardiner, while delivering his speech. This circumstance alone, one might suppose, should have secured the sensible creature from ill treatment. Mr. R. made an effort to *come his antagonist*; but no injury is believed to have resulted to either of the gentlemen."

From a member of Congress to the Editor of the Enquirer, dated Washington, Dec. 9.—"Our prospects here have been brightened.—The administration stands on better ground. The arrangement with France does away the triangular warfare about which so much has been said. The taking possession of the portion of Florida, claimed under the Louisiana treaty, relieves us from a tedious and heretofore unprofitable negotiation with Spain. The language towards England has been temperate but firm. The last instructions to Mr. Pinkney leave him no discretion but direction "that if on receiving them a minister has not been appointed," he is to take his leave and to return home."

## FOREIGN.

### EXTRACTS OF LETTERS,

From London, Nov. 10.

Our beloved King is in a dangerous state of health and mind. We are in the utmost uncertainty as to what may have happened in Portugal since the battle of Busaco. Money is so plenty that government and good bills can be discounted at 3 1-2 per cent. Money had in the stock exchange to be returned at one day notice, at 2 per cent.

From Liverpool, Nov.

The situation of trade, which we have in all our recent advices had occasion to deplore, becomes worst almost every week; and, extensive as the ruin of commercial establishments has already been, there is still every appearance that it will spread further, till the whole of that class of merchants, who have been trading on capitals raised by means of their own acceptances, is extinguished. Their necessities, however, oblige them to force their importations on the market, which necessarily causes an increasing depression of the prices; and it is therefore to be feared, as long as they continue to be large holders of produce, prices, though already so low, will decline. The distress, so much complained of lately, of the unprecedented scarcity of money is only felt by those whose business is on too large a scale for their property, or by those, who have, of late years raised money with facility on acceptance, a system, which we trust is now at an end. The explosion of this system must be beneficial, as it is evident, that whilst the houses, of which we have been speaking, receive generally produce enough to supply the market, capitalists are unable to give any direction to it. Those who must sell in order to meet their engagements, oblige others to do the same, who have no such necessity, the only alternative being to keep their goods in their warehouses, probably to no advantage, as it is the want of money that induces the sale and fixes the prices, and not the choice of the most favorable period for selling. The result of the change which has taken place, however, will be to restore to the capitalists that controul over the markets, without which the supplies derived from foreign quarters, must continue to be sacrificed to meet the exigencies of the importers.

Paris, Nov. 9.

Dubouidieu, captain de Vaisseau, commanding the naval force in the Adriatic to his imperial highness prince Eugene, viceroy of Italy.

"Ancona, Oct. 26.—Monsieur in conformity to the orders of your highness dated the 17th inst. I sailed from this port with a naval division, consisting of the French frigates the Favorite and the Uranie, commanded by M. M. de la Meillere & the Margaffie, the Italian frigate la Corona, the corvettes la Bellona and Carolina, and the brigs Mercury and Jena, also Italian, commanded by M. M. Paschaligo, Duogo, Rodriguez, Palicucia, and Baranovich, having on board a battalion of the third Italian regiment of the line, and col. Giffingue, aid de camp of your highness, destined to command the troops when disembarked.

"On the 22d I was off the port of St. George in the gulf of Lissa, which I entered with the frigates la Favorite, and la Corona, and the corvette la Bellona. I left the rest of my squadron under sail, cruising at the mouth of the harbor.

"I hoisted the English flag, the enemy's vessels did the same, and a privateer, which was under sail, entered at the same time with my division.

"Upon the information that there were no ships of war, I ordered the troops to land under the command of M. A. Giffinger, and La Bedavera; I gave to the captain of the frigate la Meillere the charge of conducting the disembarkation, with my instructions and orders to destroy, burn and sink all the vessels, except such as could be fitted out and put to sea without delay.

"At a quarter past 12, I anchored—at the same time the troops landed, and the flag of his majesty replaced the English flag. We brought off 30 vessels, 10 of which are fine privateers, carrying 100 guns, leaving the rest of the vessels a prey to the flames. The troops took possession of the Isle, where they met with no resistance. The English garrison had been made prisoners.

"The object of his majesty being fulfilled, I did not think it my duty to weaken the crews of my squadron, by bringing off the ten privateers and several vessels, though those destroyed were valued by the enemy at more than 20 millions.

"Monsieur, the result of this expedition is 62 vessels burnt, of which 42 were loaded; 10 privateers, having in all 100 pieces of cannon and a quantity of arms of every kind, manned, sent for Lissa, and conducted here; ten vessels refloated to the subjects of his majesty; Illyrian, Italian, and Neapolitan vessels 14; 100 prisoners, and 25 French delivered, of whom 5 are cannoniers.

"The English squadron, consisting of 3 frigates, a corvette, and a brig, has availed measuring their strength with us. I can assure your highness the officers and crews were in the best disposition, and very desirous of fighting.

"I shall have the honor of communicating to your highness the names of the officers who have the best title to the favor of his majesty.

DUBOURDIEU."

From the Paris Moniteur, Nov. 23.  
The General of Brigade Foy, arrived this day in Paris. He set out from the headquarters of the prince of Essling on the 4th Nov. He traversed Portugal with an escort of 200 dragoons.

He brings satisfactory news of the situation of our army. He contradicts entirely the false accounts of every kind which the English take pleasure in disseminating.

According to the accounts given by Gen. Foy, the conduct of the English in the country is inconceivable. They have entirely laid waste, burnt and destroyed 70 leagues of territory; a circumstance which shews to the continent the fate it would experience, if they should ever obtain any influence there. Portugal has been treated like Bengal, after the Indian fashion.

As for the rest, the English occupy, at the gates of Lisbon, a strong position covered with redoubts, in which they have collected cannon of every kind that they could procure. The prince of Essling drove them at the point of the bayonet from Almeida to the capital, that is to say, for a space of 80 leagues. No obstacle has retarded his march. It is owing to this rapidity that the fine valley of the Tagus has remained untouched and that the enemy had not an opportunity of ravaging and burning it, and which assures the subsistence of the army for four or five months.

The prince of Essling has thrown a bridge over the Zezere, two tetes de pont which are impregnable. He has also collected his magazines at Santarem, which he is fortifying; and has marked out the positions to put it out of the danger of a coup de main, for the purpose of assuring his communications with those places.

The English army has a great many sick. There are also a great many English deserters, while there is not one deserter from the French. Every thing that has been published in the English papers upon this subject, and upon a supposed famine, which, if we are to believe them, has lasted more than two months, are so many idle tales invented to divert the people of England from the alarm which they have conceived respecting the fate of the English army.

There have been ten days rain, but the weather has since become very fine. Our army has very few sick. Our cavalry is principally fed upon Indian corn, of which there is great plenty; the horses are in good condition.

The entrenched camp of the English before Lisbon makes their position respectable; but it requires to be defended by 40 or 50,000 English troops.

The English fleet, with an immense number of transports, is anchored in the Tagus. The population of the whole North of Portugal is assembled at Lisbon; in consequence of which, an immense number of people are collected there, which is productive of great disorders and a dreadful famine.

As the gen. of brigade Lacroix was



walking on the banks of the Tagus, at Villa Franca, with a friend, was cut in two by a cannon-shot. This young general officer was of great promise, and his death much regretted.

The prisoners on each side have been exchanged.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LEXINGTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1811.

### HEMP.

We have been informed from a source deemed correct, that the value of this article at Philadelphia is merely nominal at this time—and that the amount given as the current price, in the last Kentucky Gazette, (as it was found in Hope's price current) cannot be realized in any of the sea ports. Therefore, those who contemplate exporting their hemp, would do well to reflect on the great uncertainty of speculations in that article, arising probably from mercantile embarrassment, within the influence of the United States' bank.

Five dollars per cwt. is the current price in Lexington.

A resolution was debated in Congress on the 31st ult. for admitting the Mississippi Territory into the union as a separate state—it was agreed to, and the committee directed to bring in a bill. Ayes 68—Noes 47.

### To the Editor of the Reporter.

Extract of a letter from HENRY CLAY, Esq. to the Editor, dated—

"SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 30.

"An arrival at New York has put us in possession of information from France as late as the 1st inst. The President's proclamation announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, had been received and is said to have diffused great joy throughout the empire. Several American vessels had arrived at Bordeaux with cargoes of cotton and other articles.

"The same arrival brings intelligence from England down to the 16th ult.—At that time the king was said to be slowly recovering; but a regency was spoken of, and in the event of its formation, it was asserted, that it would be followed by a total change of ministry. Grenville, Grey, Ponsonby, Holland, &c. &c. it was alleged would supplant the present occupants of power.—What to us, however, is much more important—no disposition was manifested to withdraw the orders in council.

The latest accounts from Spain, state that the French had seriously & spiritedly commenced the siege of Cadiz. The combined armies in Portugal had returned to the fortified position, which it had previously occupied—Maffena remained encamped at his first halting place. No battle had been fought.

The late intelligence from France, (alluded to by Mr. Clay, in his letter to the editor of the Reporter) was not received by yesterday's mail.

Extract of a letter from H. CLAY, Esq. to the Editor, dated

WASHINGTON, 1st FEB.

"The enclosed documents were yesterday communicated by the President to Congress. It is conjectured that the sequestration, under which the vessels therein mentioned, have been placed, results from the French government not having then heard of the President's proclamation. If this supposition should prove incorrect, we shall have another mortifying proof of the total want of good faith on the part of the belligerents."

"Should the supposition prove incorrect," we can but say that France and England keep pace with each other in infamy.—But the remarks from the National Intelligencer are fully explanatory.] ED.

Copy of a letter from Jonathan Russel, Esq. Charge d'affairs of the U. States, at Paris, to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, DEC. 11, 1810.

SIR,  
ON the evening of the 9th instant, I learnt that the Essex frigate had arrived at L'Orient on the 4th, and had been put under quarantine for five days, for the want of a bill of health, during which time the messenger is not allowed to come on shore. At the same time that I received this intelligence, I was also informed that the brig New Orleans Packet, was seized at Bordeaux, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, by the director of the customs at that place. The simultaneous occurrence of these two events, formed in my opinion a crisis which required a prompt decision of this government. Under this impression I immediately addressed to the Duke of Cadore the note, of which the enclosed is a copy, and in which I thought it politic to remonstrate with firmness against the proceedings of the director of the customs at Bordeaux, and to leave the government here to disavow them. This disavowal, however, I am persuaded, depends entirely on the nature of the dispatches brought by the Essex.—I feel, therefore, the most lively anxiety to receive them. In the mean time, I give this letter a chance of reaching you, by a vessel about leaving Bordeaux for New York.

Since my last, the Hanseatic towns have been annexed to this empire.

I have informed Mr. Pinkney of the arrival of the Essex, and suggested to him the possibility that the proclamation of the President had come out by her, in orders that he might, if he thought proper, make a final attempt to obtain a repeal of the orders in council, while it was yet in the power of the British ministry to do it with a good grace.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.  
Hon. Robert Smith,  
Secretary of State, U. S.

PARIS, 10th Dec. 1810.

SIR,  
I have this moment learnt, that the American brig, the New Orleans Packet, lately arrived at Bordeaux, has with her cargo the bona fide property of citizens of the United States, and laden at the port of New York, been seized by the director of the customs, under the Berlin or Milan decrees. I have also been informed, that this director of the customs, not satisfied with this hardy violation of the solemn assurances given by your excellency to general Armstrong, on the 5th Aug. last, and confirmed by your letter to him of the 7th September, that these decrees were revoked, and would cease to operate, from the 1st November, has, without regard to the plighted faith of his government, announced his intention of selling the provisions, which constitute a part of the cargo, under the pretext that they are perishable. The clear and unequivocal manner in which the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees were announced by your excellency, forbid me for a moment to suppose, that the violent proceedings of this man will be sanctioned by his majesty the emperor and king, or that the least delay will be allowed in placing the property, thus arrested, at the free disposition of the rightful owner, whose confidence alone in the good faith with which it becomes nations to perform their engagements, has brought him to the place where he is so inhospitably treated.

I am persuaded that your excellency will not on this occasion, attempt to remind me of the conditions on which the revocation of those decrees were predicated. These conditions were in the alternative, and the performance of either is sufficient to render absolute and perpetual that revocation. It is of no importance that the British orders in council have not been withdrawn, if the United States in due time perform the condition which depends alone on them. And what is this condition? Why, to execute an act of congress against the English; which, to be thus executed, requires the previous revocation of these very decrees. The letter of your excellency, of the 5th August, appears to have been written with a full knowledge of this requisition, to comply with it, in order that it might be competent for the President of the U. States to exercise the contingent power which had been given to him.

It will not be pretended, that the decrees have in fact been revoked, but that the delay of the United States in performing the condition presented them, authorizes their revival. The case of the New Orleans Packet is the first which has occurred since the 1st of November, to which the Berlin or Milan decrees could be applied, and if they be applied to this case, it will be difficult for France to show one solitary instance of their having been practically revoked. As to delay on the part of the United States, there has been none. No official information of the letter of your excellency, of the 5th August, left France for the United States, owing to circumstances which it was not in the power of general Armstrong to control until the 20th of September, and to this moment I have not learnt that such official information has been there received. I might indeed have learnt it, and been able now to have communicated to your excellency the measures on which the President has decided in consequence of it, had not the frigate, the Essex, despatched by him, been put under quarantine on her arrival at L'Orient, for the want of a bill of health, and the messenger thereby detained since the 4th of this month. I will not undertake to decide, whether a bill of health ought in courtesy to be exacted of a frigate of a friendly power, coming in the winter season from a place not known to have been lately afflicted with any malignant disease; but surely the delay which this exactation occasions cannot be imputed to a want of due diligence on the part of the American government.

It is from this view of the subject, that I am thoroughly convinced, that the application of the Berlin or Milan decree, by the director of the customs at Bordeaux, to the New Orleans Packet, will not be approved by his majesty, but that prompt and efficient measures will be taken to correct a procedure which if persisted in, might produce a state of things, which it is the obvious interest of both nations to avoid.

I pray your excellency to be assured of my most distinguished consideration.  
(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.  
To the Duc de Cadore.

Copy of a letter from Chr. Meyer to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State.  
U. S. Consulate, Bordeaux, Dec. 6, 1810.

SIR,  
I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Cathalan's letter to me received this morning, concerning the recapture of the schooner Grace Anne Greene of New York, Daniel Greene master, who brought her into the port of Marseilles, having two British officers and seven sailors on board, and they only being six men, amongst which number two boys.

The brig New Orleans Packet of New York, with a cargo of provisions, & 300 bags of cocoa on board, bound to the Mediterranean for a market, went to Gibraltar, where after having some time, came to this port, where she has been sequestered.

The schr. Friendship, of and from Baltimore, capt. Snow, with a cargo of coffee and campeche, is arrived five days ago in this river; whatever the issue may be of these two vessels, I shall have the honor to inform you of.

I remain very respectfully, sir,  
Your most obt. humbl. servt.  
(Signed) CHR. MEYER.  
To the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Washington.

Copy of a letter from Chr. Meyer, to Mr. Smith, Secretary of State.  
United States Consulate, Bordeaux Dec. 14, 1810.

SIR,

the original and duplicate went, having not got to sea yet.

The brig New Orleans Packet of New York, capt. Harris, mentioned in my former letter, has since been seized by the collector, and her cargo has been put in the imperial custom house.

The schr. Friendship, of and from Baltimore, capt. Snow, has been sequestered. This is accompanied with an account of sundry advances made for the relief of distressed seamen for this port and the port of Bayonne, with twenty-two vouchers, amounting to \$4934.20 and for which I have drawn on Jonathan Russel, Esq. our charge d'affairs at Paris.

Capt. Skeddy, of the schooner Maria Louisa, bound to New York, had eight distressed seamen on board and for whom I have paid no passage money, nor have I laid in provisions for them.

The ship Commodore Rogers, captain Shaler, from Bayonne, bound to New York, will carry home from 50 to 60 seamen in distress, of whom I shall have the honor to transmit you a list, and an account by my next.

The duty on cocoa has been reduced from \$5.50 to \$2.75 per pound.

The Essex frigate arrived at L'Orient from the United States.

This is accompanied by a file of Newspapers, and which I shall have the honor to continue to send whenever opportunities offer.

I have the honor, &c. &c.  
(Signed) CHR. MEYER.

Robert Smith, Esquire,  
Secretary of State.

### From the National Intelligencer.

A message from the President of the United States will be found under the congressional head of Wednesday, from which we learn that the United States frigate Essex arrived in France on the 4th of December, but from the want of a bill of health did not land her dispatches, &c. until the 9th.

We learn from the same source, that two American vessels, the Orleans packet and the Friendship, were seized at Bordeaux, the one before the 6th and the other before the 14th December.

Now, although at first sight it would appear that the seizure of those vessels was proof of a determination to revive or prolong the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees—yet, are we confident that these cases were comprehended under those decrees? The Orleans packet had attempted to enter the Mediterranean; but, after being some time at Gibraltar, had changed her destination for Bordeaux. When she arrived there, she was seized, more than probably under the suspicion or certainty of having received on board British goods, the importation of which into France is penal. The schooner Friendship, it appears, was loaded with colonial produce, the importation of which is partially interdicted. These seizures, however, have been made under the Berlin and Milan decrees. If made under the Berlin and Milan decrees, it may have been supposed, considering the length of time intervening between the 1st of August and the 6th of December, and no intelligence having arrived of the revival of the non-intercourse against Great Britain by the United States, or of the repeal of their orders in council by Great Britain; it may have been supposed, we say, that the government of the United States did not think proper to avail itself of the promise held forth by the Duc de Cadore, in his letter of the 9th August.—Whatever may be the fact, it appears at least that those seizures had not received the sanction of the Emperor, were not final, and must, under the circumstances, until confirmed, be considered as the "violent proceedings" of an individual.

At the time of the seizure of the first vessel, the Essex had not arrived; at the time of the seizure of the second, the news of her arrival had not reached Paris.

Determined to fulfil our own engagements with good faith, we are to consider others possessed of the same disposition until we have proof to the contrary. Is this proof to be found in two isolated cases of seizure, both of which may have arisen from causes wholly unconnected with the Berlin and Milan decrees? We apprehend not. We cannot so readily suspect any government of the duplicity of luring our vessels into her ports with a design as systematic as that of the hunter when he spreads his toils to snare the prey. No; We will not without further proof suppose that the French Emperor designs to violate or evade his solemn engagement to the U. States.

We cannot but expect that the first easterly wind will wait the intelligence, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were formally annulled on the receipt of the President's proclamation of the 1st November. If, contrary to all rational calculation, it shall not be the case, it will then rest with congress to repeal the law under which the proclamation of the President was issued, or take such other steps as the public interest shall appear to them to require.

### To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

From a late conversation with you relative to your correspondent at Frankfort, who had pleased to assert, in your paper, facts, relating to myself, which I then informed you were untrue, I had expected from your assertions, that he was a gentleman; that he would have further enquired, as to the truth of the information he gave you, and have corrected his error; but finding that two of your papers have been published since I contradicted his statement, and that he has taken no further notice of the same. Without stooping to ask his name, you will please to give the following certificates of Messrs. Davis, Farrow and Madison, together with this, a place in your paper, which will prove to the public, that your correspondent has either wilfully asserted an untruth, or that he is too deficient in honor and candor to correct a false statement when convinced of the same.

The Clerk of Montgomery.

Jan. 25th, 1811.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby certify, that we were in the house of representative, as members, at the time the first motion was made to enquire into the clerk's charges, and the

clerk of Montgomery in particular, for making out the commissioners' books, and that Micajah Harrison, clerk of Montgomery, was not in Frankfort at that time, nor had not been for a day or two: Neither was he there at any time while the bill was progressing on that subject. Given under our hands this 18th day of January, 1811.

JEREMIAH DAVIS.  
WILL: FARROW.

Auditor's Office, Jan. 19, 1811.

I certify that on or about the 12th of December last, Mr. Micajah Harrison, clerk of Montgomery county, put into my hands, money and claims on the commonwealth, to settle his taxes on law process, &c. among the claims, there was one for his services, for making out the commissioners' books for the year 1810—Issued a warrant for the amount, and paid it into the treasury, in part pay of the taxes due from him. Mr. Harrison was not present at the time of issuing the warrant, nor of paying it into the treasury; having left town about two days before the warrant was issued.

GEORGE MADISON, Aud't.

MR. SMITH,

As the clerk of Montgomery does not feel disposed to quiet the subject of his claim, fraudulently drawn from the treasury, for his services the last year, under the revenue law, to corroborate information formerly given to you on the subject, I will once more trouble you. I was much in hopes, as the subject had been canvassed by the legislature, and decisively acted upon, he would not wish to make it more public; and more especially as I have felt some personal respect for him.

To prove that the clerk has fraudulently drawn money for his services from the treasury, I will refer you to the report of a committee on the part of the senate in their journal, page 59, in these words, "Mr. Handley from the committee appointed, in pursuance of the resolution relative to the clerk of Montgomery, made the following report,

"The committee for that purpose having proceeded to examine the commissioner's books of Montgomery county, states as follows, to wit: We find the book to contain fifty three pages and 1990 lines.—(Here follows the clerk's account accompanying said book, to wit: The Commonwealth of Kentucky,

To M. Harrison, clerk of Montgomery, Dr. To making out complete commissioners book for the clerk's office, 10,752 lines, at 5 mills per line, \$ 53 76  
Same for Sheriff, 53 76  
Same for Auditor, 53 76

\$ 161 28  
E. E. Attest, Micajah Harrison, C. M. & C.

"This committee states, that the charge for 10,752 lines, amounting to \$ 53 76 cents, under the existing law, ought to have been for no more than 1990 lines, amounting to 9 dollars 95 cents, which multiplied by three for the sheriff and auditor's copies, makes an aggregate sum of 29 dollars 85 cents, which leaves a balance fraudulently drawn from the treasury by the aforesaid clerk of Montgomery of 131 dollars 43 cents.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to report the following resolution—

"Resolved, That it be directed to the attorney general to institute the most vigorous and efficient process in the general court for the recovery of the balance aforesaid, and take such other measures therein as the good of the commonwealth may require.

"And the same being received, was read and laid on the table."

A law has accordingly passed, directing the proceedings above mentioned, for money thus fraudulently drawn from the treasury by any clerk in this commonwealth for such services.

When the subject was first moved in the house of representatives, it was stated that the money had not been drawn by the clerk of Montgomery, and a bill was immediately introduced to prevent any warrant being issued by the auditor to clerks for like services, until the future order of the legislature; before the passage of the bill by that house, it was stated that the warrant had been issued to the clerk, and he had received the money—notwithstanding this statement, the bill progressed through both houses and became a law.

The clerk was in Frankfort himself and knew of the amount of his account, and received a credit with the auditor therefor.

If he wishes it admitted he had left Frankfort before the origination of the above mentioned law, I care not to grant it to him, but cannot conceive that will disprove the existence of the fraud, or the statements made in the house of representatives; which two facts only your correspondent wishes to maintain, and which will corroborate and support his former statement.

Having given you this statement to justify the insertion of the information of your correspondent from Frankfort, to exculpate him and yourself, you will insert the foregoing in your paper.

I will never descend to any personalities in a newspaper, and cannot contend with the clerk in that point, as I determine this to be a close of the investigation on my part, any farther communication can be made in some other shape than through your paper.

"A CORRESPONDENT."

SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON;  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the Scot, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in Georgetown.

February 18th, 1810.

## THEATRE.

On Wednesday Evening, February 13, Will be presented, a celebrated comedy, translated from the French of M. Darnaniat by Mrs. Inchbald, performed in the London theatres with unbounded applause, called

### The Midnight Hour.

IN THE COURSE OF THE PIECE, A view of the General's Garden, with a Pavilion on each side, by moon light, painted by Mr. JONES.

BETWEEN THE PLAY AND FARCE, RECITATION on Jealousy, (by desire) Mrs. TURNER.

Comic Song—Old Woman of eighty. Mr. WILLIAMS.

To which will be added, the popular Farce of

### Fortune's Frolic,

OR, TRUE USE OF RICHES.

Price of admittance, 75 cents.—Tickets to be had at the usual places.



Come all ye bold fellows  
And blow up the rocks,  
To lay the foundation  
Of the great architect.

The greatest of buildings  
That ever was laid  
By the wisdom of Solomon,  
As I have heard said.

I'll hoist up the winlass,  
And shew you the fun,  
The quarrying of rocks,  
And blowing of stone.

The great men are determin'd,  
All the negroes to have,  
To work in their factories,  
The poor men to starve.

I feign would say something  
This present new year,  
To draw the attention  
Of stone quarriers here.

JOHN R. SHAW.

February 12, 1811.

### THE LOTTERY

For completing Spring-Street Bridge WILL positively commence drawing at the house of Mr. George Coons, on Tuesday the 19th inst. A few tickets may still be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, or of either of the managers at the original price of three dollars. Should any remain unsold on the day of drawing, the price will be advanced. Lexington, February 12, 1810.

### RAN AWAY

ON the 15th day of January last from the subscriber, a likely negro fellow named

SAM;

He is about 29 years of age—five feet 10 or 11 inches high—yellowish complexion—he has a scar under one of his jaws, on the side of his throat, two of his upper teeth somewhat decayed. The said fellow is, in all probability lurking about Lexington, where he has a number of acquaintances—he was formerly owned by Henry Clay, Esq. Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to me near Versailles, or secure him in any jail shall be generously and handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JESSE ELLIS.

Woodford county, Feb. 7th, 1811. 3w

### NOTICE.

AN election will be held at the court house in Lexington, on Saturday the second day of March next, for four trustees for the said town, in addition to the former trustees elected to serve for the present year, agreeable to an act of assembly, passed at the last session of the legislature.

The election will commence at ten o'clock A. M. The stated meetings of the trustees will be on the first and third Thursdays in every month.

Alex. Parker, Clrm.

Attest, P. Bailey, C. B. T. L.

### PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 8th of March will be sold at public auction, my stock of H-res Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one Wagon, two stills and tubs, and all my farming utensils. Nine months' credit will be given. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, at Masterson's station, five miles from Lexington, between the Leestown, and Georgetown roads.

EDWARD BEATTY.

February 11th, 1811. 4w

### REMOVAL.

DOCTOR C. W. CLOUD HAS removed his Shop to a brick house on the upper end of Main street, two doors below Mr. Ayres, and directly opposite Lawyer Daviess, where he will continue to wait on those who may favour him with their calls, in the practice of Physic and Surgery.

February 12, 1811.

Taken up by Robert Boggs, One and a half miles from the Cross plains, Fayette county, on the 5th November, 1810, one Brown Mare and sucking colt—the mare fully fifteen hands high, supposed to be 3 or 9 years old, both hind feet white, some saddle spots on her back, appraised to fifty dollars.

A. GARRETT, D. C. & C.

Taken up by Randal Haley, Living in Fayette county, 6 miles from Lexington, on the Iron works road, Cane run, one Sorrel mare with a white streak down her face, her hind legs white, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 3 years old next spring, appraised to fifteen dollars, this 11th February, 1811.

JAMES WOOD.



## POETRY.

A SONG AND A LAUGH.  
THE ORIGIN OF A WIFE BY CHEESE.  
Tune, Nontongpau.—By Didden.

THERE liv'd in York an age ago,  
A man whose name was Pimlico;  
He lov'd three sisters passing well,  
But which the best he could not tell.  
These sisters three, supremely fair,  
Shew'd Pimlico their tenderest care;  
For each was elegantly bred,  
And all were much inclin'd to wed;  
And all made Pimlico their choice,  
And prais'd him with their sweetest voice.  
Young Pim, the gallant and the gay,  
Like ass in doubt 'twixt loads of hay,  
At last resolv'd to gain his ease,  
And choose his wife by eating cheese.  
He wrote his card, he seal'd it up,  
And said with calm that night he'd sup,  
Desir'd that there might only be  
Good heshire cheese and but them three.  
He was resolv'd to crown his life,  
And by that means to fix his wife.  
The girls were pleas'd at his conceit;  
Each dress'd herself most beautiful neat,  
With faces full of peace and plenty,  
Blooming with roses under twenty;  
For surely Nancy, Betsy, Sally,  
Were sweet as lilies of the valley.  
To those the gay, divided Pim  
Came elegantly smart and trim;  
When every smiling maiden, certain,  
Cut off the cheese to try her fortune.  
Nancy, at once, not leav'ring—caring  
To show her saving, etc the paring,  
And Bet, to show her generous mind,  
Cut and then threw away the rind,  
While prudent Sarah, sure to please,  
Like a maid scrimp'd the cheese;  
This done, young Pimlico replied,  
"Sally I now declare my bride,  
And she shall be my wedded wife,  
For worse or better, for my life."  
"With Nan I can't my welfare put,  
For she has prov'd a dirty slut;  
And Betsy, who has part'd the rind,  
Would give my fortune to the wind.  
Sally the cheery medium chose,  
And I with Sally will repose,  
She's prudent, cleanly—and the man,  
Who fixes on a nuptial plan,  
Can never err, if he will choose  
A wife by cheese—before he vows."

Cantine Mounds, and the Monastery of La Trappe.

I was much gratified with a visit to this place, a few days ago. I have no where read any description of it; yet I scarcely know of any curiosity in the western country, more worthy of such notice.

Crossing the river at St. Louis I passed on a bridge, over a small creek, which pursues a diagonal course from where it enters the bottom until it discharges itself into the Mississippi. This course is about north east. After passing through a half a mile of wood, immediately on the river bottom I came into the open prairie, and followed the road which follows along the south side of the creek. I soon found myself in the midst of a number of large mounds, from fifteen to forty feet in height; several level on the top, with an area sufficient for a house and yard. They appeared to be about fifty in number, forming a semicircle of a mile. The prospect from the highest, which I attended, was very beautiful: an immense plain stretching under the eye, bounded by the horizon. There were flocks of wood scattered through, and in places a few solitary trees. After leaving this group, I went about two miles, I came in sight of the Cantine mounds; five miles off; this group, is connected with the former by a chain of mounds at intervals along the creek. How delightful the sensations which their appearance excites! arising both from the beautiful effect of the mounds, and from the pleasing association of ideas. These are all the work of human hands; what a field of fanciful conjecture! their form and size vary considerably; at the first glance they look like enormous haystacks scattered through a meadow.

My astonishment was inexpressibly excited when I came to the foot of the large mound, as it is called, it is certainly a most stupendous pile of earth, and were it not for the strongest proof, no one would believe it the work of hands. It stands within a hundred yards of the creek on the side next to which it is clothed with timber. As near as I could compute, its circumference is about 3500 feet, and about eighty in height. The form is nearly oblong from north to south. On the South side, there is an apron, or terrace, of one hundred and fifty feet in breadth, with a projection near the middle of it of about twenty feet, and ten feet wide, affording a sloping road up the mound. This terrace, is partly occupied as a kitchen garden, while the top of the mound is sowed in wheat—the area is sufficient to draw up a battalion. This mound might claim a page with the pyramids of Egypt. The prospect from this place is truly magnificent. The variegated plain, the picturesque bluffs in round and smooth hills are at the distance of 3 miles. Down the bottom, which is about seven miles wide at this place, there is an extensive prospect. The other mounds scattered round in a circular manner, to the number of about fifty, adds considerably to the scene. Two other mounds are seen on the bluff, five or six miles to the north.

The President's House!—There lately came to the Post-Office in this town a packet, directed by an honourable member of Congress from this State who had practised law twenty years; and of course could claim no benefit of the clergy for his ignorance—franked, "President's Message." The advantage of sending men of this description to Congress must soon be obvious: the President's house has already made its appearance (through the indefatigable attention of one of the federal members to his constituents) in the benighted corners of New-Hampshire; we may expect, by the next mail, the capital itself, with its numerous animate & inanimate curiosities.

N. H. PAT.

The following table exhibits the astonishing sum of specie which last spring was shipped from the single port of Philadelphia to Canton and Calcutta. It is from a statement in the Philadelphia papers, drawn up by a gentleman of accuracy and truth.

### CANTON.

Atalanta	\$ 500,000
*Pekin	340,000
South Carolina	140,000
Pacific	180,000
China Packet	420,000

### CALCUTTA.

Dorothea	475,000
Atlas	325,000
Superior	330,000
Coromandel	250,000

\$ 2,960,000

\* Sailed from New-York, but her funds went from this city, and ship and cargo owned in Philadelphia.

A gentleman lately won a wager of 50 guineas in Cologne, 300 miles from Paris, by transmitting to his friends in Cologne the news of his arrival in Paris, within 3 hours after his arrival, in his own hand writing. The wager was won by more than 50 minutes within the time. The messengers were two Doves, who carried the dispatches tied under their wings. One arrived in 2 hours and 5 minutes; the other in 2 hours and 14 minutes.

From a Vermont Paper.

REMARKABLE MEETING.  
On the 6th ult. Mr. Ephraim Allen, of Woodstock (Ver.) with his consort, children grand children and great grand children (71 in number) met at the house of his son-in-law, (S. Edson, Esq.) none living at a distance of more than a mile and a half (except his son Benjamin, who had just arrived on a visit from Louisiana, nearly 2,000 miles) and all dined at one table, being seated in the following order: The venerable old gentleman and his consort at the head, with Elder Jabez Cottle at their right; next, the eldest child, unmarried grand children, down to the youngest; then the eldest married grand children, with their children, being the fourth generation. Thus seated around the festive board, Elder Cottle addressed the throne of grace on the occasion, and after partaking of the bounties of heaven, made some appropriate remarks on a scene so interesting, and returned thanks for the singular opportunity they had been favoured with. Having spent the evening in singing songs of praise and thanksgiving to the great author and preserver of all, they retired fashionably to their respective homes. The harmony and good order observed, were truly pleasing. It may be remarked that there were three grand children living within one mile and an half who did not attend; also thirteen grand children and great grand children, now in the Louisiana country, making in the whole, (including grand parents, children, grand children, their consorts and children) 97 persons.—The like curiosity, perhaps cannot be produced in the United States.

### ANECDOTE.

The following may be reckoned a pretty successful hit at idleness: Dr. Franklin used pleasantly to repeat an observation of his negro servant, when the Doctor was making the tour of Derbyshire, Lancashire and other manufacturing towns in England: "Every thing, massa, work in this country; water work; wind work; fire work; smoke work; dog work; man work; ox work; horse work; ass work; every thing here work but the hog; he eat, he drink, he sleep, he do nothing all day, he walk about like a gentleman!"

### CLARKE CIRCUIT,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1810.

Samuel R. Combs & John W. Holder, complts. against Richard Graham's trustees, &c. defendants.

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and on their motion it is ordered, that the complainant's bill be taken for confessed against the defendant. Richard Graham—and the defendants Richard Brent, Alexander Henderson, Thomas Lee, George Graham and John Graham not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy teste,  
SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, c. c. c. c.

### ATTENTION!

THE members of the Lexington Light Infantry are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Friday the 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, completely armed and equipped—Place of rendezvous, the public square.  
By order of Capt. N. G. S. Hart.  
THOMAS GRANT, 1st Serg't.

### REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE, IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND, AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, And opposite the Branch Bank. Lexington, February 5, 1811.

### AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Original Family Medicines,  
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF  
BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS  
LEE'S Anti-Bilious PILLS,  
PREPARED BY  
MICHAEL LEE, & Co.

Persons wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in inquiring for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper the signature of Michael Lee & Co. late Richard Lee & Son—this is necessary, as there are other Pills of the same name.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

### CASES OF CURES,

Selected from thousands, the authenticity of which can be ascertained by personal application to any of the subscribers—not being performed in Europe, (no one knows where) but at home.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.  
Your Anti-Bilious Pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.  
DANIEL CONN, Asquith-st.  
Balt. June 20, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.  
With pleasure I acknowledge the benefit received from your Anti-Bilious Pills, in removing violent pains in the bowels, sickness and headache.  
R. B. ROBINSON, Market st.  
Balt. June 29, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.  
I have taken but two doses of your Anti-Bilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which have troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.  
G. C. COLLINS.  
Balt. July 13, 1810.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,  
The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:  
For two months past, I have been attacked with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your Pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health; which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other medicines.  
JOHN SCOTT.  
Dulaney-st. near Columbia-Gardens.

LEE'S  
Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

THIS Medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of various and many fatal disorders.  
Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.  
Observing that my son, six years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, &c. From those symptoms I was confident he had worms, and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled twenty-three large worms, which gave him immediate relief.—He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms now in use.

THO'S PETERS,  
of the late firm of Peters & Johnson.  
Balt. July 1, 1810.  
Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.  
A child of Mr. Henry Grimes, near Mr. E. Betts's nail factory, was for upwards of eighteen months violently afflicted with sickness, which appeared to proceed from worms, the symptoms were restlessness at night, debility, pains in the legs, loss of flesh, &c. After having the advice of an eminent physician, and trying a variety of medicines without success, the afflicted parents were advised to try Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges, which expelled during the operation of the medicine, a great quantity of large worms, some of which measured 12 inches—the child now enjoys a good state of health.  
Balt. June 8, 1810.

Edward Higgins, South-street, Baltimore, administered Lee's Lozenges agreeably to the directions, to his child of 14 months old—the first of which expelled a worm measuring 20 inches long and near half an inch thick, the second dose expelled another 16 inches long and the same thickness, and a quantity of small worms mixed with slime, &c. The child enjoys a good state of health.

LEE'S ELIXIR,  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.  
Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co.

I was attacked with a violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner & Hanna, which I accordingly did—to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.  
J. A. SMITH,  
Market-st. Fell's-Point.

LEE'S  
Infallible Fever & Ague Drops,  
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark & every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.  
Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.  
I think it my duty to inform you, that from experience I am convinced your Ague Drops are an effectual remedy. My little son was violently afflicted with agues and fevers. The advice and attendance of an eminent physician failed—I was next advised to try the country air, which also failed, and it appeared to all who saw him, impossible for him to recover.—When Mr. George Hays advised me to try Lee's Ague Drops, (observing that they had cured him) A bottle was procured and given.

en according to directions, which effected a speedy cure, and he has not had a return thereof since.

JOSEPH OWENS.

63, Market-st.

### Lee's Grand Restorative.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.  
Lee's Ointment for the Itch.  
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.  
Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.  
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.  
Lee's Damask Lip-Salve.  
Lee's Persian Lotion.  
Lee's Corn-Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Late Richard Lee & Son.

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

LEXINGTON.

### FOR SALE,

1000 ACRES OF LAND lying at the forks of Licking, adjoining the town of Falmouth, the greater part of which is bottom, and inferior to none in the state.—The advantages belonging to this tract, of navigation from the spot—its eligibility to every kind of water works—the probability of its containing a large quantity of iron ore, and its contiguity to the county seat of justice, combine to make it one of the most desirable speculations in the Western country.—By a person of capital and enterprise, this situation may, in various ways, be improved, comparatively at but little expense, into an estate of great magnitude.—For a stock farm, or for hemp or tobacco, no place in the state is entitled to a preference.—Apply to Thos. Bodley & Chs. Humphries, Esquires, or to the subscriber.

—ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND six miles below Louisville, one and a half miles from the Ohio, containing 514 acres, and is good farming land.

—ALSO—

A GOOD TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Limestone street, with cellar, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house and pump, in the occupancy of Mr. Nathaniel Burrows.—I will take for those two last pieces of property, whiskey, flour, bagging, lash-rope, yarns and tobacco.—Mr. John Gwathmey will shew the land near Louisville and contract for it—for the House and Lot, apply to Charles Wilkins, Esq. or to the subscriber.

F. RIDGELEY.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1811.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 27th December last, a likely yellow boy about 21 years of age, named

JERRY.

About five feet seven or eight inches high; sharp nose, tolerable large mouth—when he laughs he is apt to shut his teeth together, has a down look when closely examined, hollow eyed—he is a tolerable shoemaker, and plays on the violin a little—took with him sundry clothing, viz. a tolerable good wool hat, one pair of dark velvet pantaloons, one pair of white cordery ditto, one half worn cotton casimer coat, an old great coat with a velvet cape and sundry other clothing not recollected. It is probable he has procured a forged pass. It is presumed he will make to the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring him to my farm in Montgomery county, near Mount Sterling, and all reasonable expenses paid, or half of the above reward, if lodged in any jail in the state so that I get him.

JNO. PEEBLES.

January 2d, 1811.

THE highest price in Cash will always be given for ASHES, and all kinds of FAT, tany soap-house, on Main street, between Sanders' factory and Morton's tanyard.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF  
MOULD & DIPPED CANDLES,  
And different kinds of  
SOAP,

Of the best quality for sale.

JOHN BRIDGES.

January 21st, 1811.

### Notice.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 14th of February 1811, at the farm of Benjamin Allen, dec. on the road leading from Lexington to the sulphur well, ten miles from the former, and two from the latter, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a Negro Woman & Child, together with the stock of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cows, the Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a part of the present crop of corn. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security—all sums under that amount to be paid the day of sale.

CHS. H. ALLEN.

N. B. All those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.—Those having demands to present them for settlement.  
January 17th, 1811.

### NOTICE.

ON the 1st day of February next, books will be opened at the Bank of Kentucky, for the subscription of shares in the capital of the said bank, on the following terms, viz. One fourth of the amount of each share shall be paid at the time of subscription, one fourth on or before the 30th day of June next, one fourth on or before the 30th day of September next, and one fourth on or before the 31st day of December next. If the several instalments on any share shall be paid on or before the days respectively prescribed for them, then dividends will be computed and paid on the first half of such share from and after the 30th of June next, and on the second half from and after the 31st Dec. next. But if a failure shall take place in the payment as above mentioned of any one instalment, then no dividend will be computed or paid on such share, or any part of it, except from and after the day when the entire payment of such share shall be completed, or if the full amount of any share shall be paid at the time the same shall be subscribed, dividends will be computed and paid thereon from the end of sixty days thereafter.

By order of the president & directors.  
WILLIAM S. WALLER, Cashier.  
Bank of Kentucky.

January 19, 1811.

### Blanks

OF ALL KINDS,  
For Sale at this Office.

## REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

## NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT

HAS just received, and is now opening in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.  
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,  
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and  
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.

All of which being bought at the most reduced prices, will be sold very low for cash.

13th August, 1810.—if

William Webb, M. D.

WILL practice PHYSIC SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in the town of Winchester and its vicinity.

Winchester, 28th Nov. 1810.

## KENTUCKY HOTEL.



I HAVE rented of Henry Clay Esq. that large and commodious brick house in Lexington, called the Kentucky Hotel. It will be my constant care to make those comfortable who may please to favour me with a call. The management and comfort of the stables are equal to any in the United States.

GEO. SLAUGHTER, Jr.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1811.

Tobacco, Hog's Lard, Whiskey & Bees-Wax.

A quantity of the above articles wanted at the store of the subscriber immediately.

A. LE ORAND.

Sirgton, Dec. 24 1810.

I WISH TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,  
SEVERAL NEGRO BOYS,  
Between he age of 14 and 18 years, to work in Hope Walk.

THO. H. PINNELL.

Lexington, Jan. 8th, 1811.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW  
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. His office is kept on Main street in Lexington, one door below the Post-Office and directly opposite the Office of the Insurance Company.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Christmas day last, a Negro Man named

K I T;

HE is about 5 feet 10 inches high, bow legged, and about 40 years of age—has a scar on the right eye, and heavy made. When he absconded he had iron on his ankles, and one appeared to be tolerably sore. He took with him a good fur hat, and the remainder of his clothes were indifferent. It is presumed he will make for the state of Ohio. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in any jail out of the state, or half the sum if taken in this state and delivered to me living in Fayette county, Kentucky.

LEWIS COLLINS.

January 16th 1811.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

Will be given for

Salt-Petre,

By SAM'L TROTTER

Public Auction.

AT the farm of the subscriber, on Strade's road, 3 1/2 miles from Lexington, will be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 20th inst. for ready money, a variety of farming utensils, some young cows forward in calf, and some excellent sheep. At the same time and place will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, two very high bred and elegant stud horses, in good order for the season—their pedigree unexceptionable. As they are horses of great promise, I would prefer farming them out for the ensuing season on reasonable terms. Bond and approved security will be required from the purchasers, to bear interest if not punctually paid.

William Webb.

February 5th, 1811.

Taken up by Cornelius Skinner, four miles from Winchester, a Bay Filly, years old next spring, with a star in her forehead and about 13 hands high, appraised at \$15.

David Bullock, c. c. c.

November 26th, 1810.

## CHOICE.

I WILL SELL either 300 Acres of Land within three miles of Lexington, adjoining Mrs. Russell, and Williamson Price, about 3 acres of which are cleared, the balance with timber, some Apple, Peach and Cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. 250 Acres, about 24 or 3 miles from Lexington, adjoining Robert Barr and William Huston, on the Strade's road, which is well improved, and of the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Branch Bank.

ANDREW F. PRICE.

February 1, 1811.